NINE STATES OFFER BONUSES TO VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

Nine States now have laws on their books which authorize the payment of a bonus to Vietnam-era veterans.

The Territory of Guam bonus payment law had a cutoff date of July 1, 1971, but information on the bonus was publicized worldwide through the American Forces Press Service and the American Forces Radio and Television Service in Washington.

Following is a brief summary of the various State bonus programs and the addresses to which eligible members of the armed forces and veterans can write for further information and application forms.

"The Constitution State"

In addition to having been a resident of Connecticut before entering active duty, members of the armed forces and veterans must have had at least 90 days of active duty between Jan. 1, 1964, and a date which is determined to be the end of the Vietnam Conflict. The bonus will be figured at the rate of $10 for each month of active duty in the period specified, up to a maximum of $300.

There is also a provision in the Connecticut law for payment of the bonus to survivors of a military man. For information and forms, write: Vietnam Bonus Division, State Treasurer's Office, 15 Lewis Street, Hartford, Conn., 06115.

(Continued On Page 3)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 10, No. 13 **August 5, 1971**

REFERENCE COPY

Questions Asked On Wide Range Of Subjects

Admiral Moorer Is Interviewed On American Forces Television

EXCHANGING HEALTH CARE IDEAS. The three surgeons general of the U.S. Armed Forces visited a series of military medical facilities throughout the United States in July to discuss mutual problems in providing medical care and exchange ideas on methods of meeting present and future health care needs for personnel in the armed forces. From left to right are: Surgeons General Lieutenant General Hal B. Jennings, U.S. Army; Lieutenant General Alonzo A. Towner, U.S. Air Force; and Vice Admiral George M. Davis, U.S. Navy. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, answered questions on a wide range of military subjects during a June 23 appearance on "Directions '71," a weekly television program produced and distributed by the Office of Information for the Armed Forces for American military forces worldwide. During the question-and-answer session, he was interviewed by Mr. Ken Loomis, a staff reporter for European Stars and Stripes, and Marine Gunnery Sergeant Dale A. Dye, American Forces Radio and Television Service—Washington.

Following are the questions posed to the four-star admiral and his replies:

Question: Admiral Moorer, there's been some growing unrest in military circles about the balance of strategic power. As the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, can you give us your evaluation of the strategic balance of power?

Admiral Moorer: I gave an evaluation of this balance during my testimony be-

(Continued On Page 2)

TELEVISION INTERVIEW

(Continued From Page 1)

fore the Congress in recent months. I pointed out that the Soviets have developed a momentum in the build-up of their strategic forces compared to that [of] the United States. While [our] force levels have remained essentially the same, the Soviets have, with significant energy and effort, increased their strategic forces across the board—their strategic forces, measured in terms of land-based missiles and sea-based missiles of several varieties. I also testified that, while I do not believe at this time that the United States [is] in a position of inferiority, we certainly [do] have a posture of parity, and that this momentum, which, if projected into the mid-70s and later, is certainly something about which we should be concerned and which we should watch very closely.

'Hedges' to Anticipate

Consequently, we have put into the Fiscal Year 1972 budget what we call "hedges" to anticipate what might be done in order to ensure that we do not move into a posture of inferiority.

Q: Specifically, in the field of submarine-launched ballistic missiles, do you have some specific comments on those?

Admiral: The United States, as you know, has 41 Polaris-type submarines; 31 of these are being converted to the Poseidon missile. The Soviets have a construction program of similar submarines —we call them "Yankee-Class" submarines—which also fire 16 missiles. They are building them at a rate of about eight per year, and they have some 20-odd in operation already. At the current rate of construction, they could exceed the number that we have in the United States in early 1974. They are paying quite a bit of attention to the construction of submarines of this type, as well as construction of the attack-type, nuclear-powered submarine, and, in addition, have greatly expanded and improved their ship construction facilities for submarines of this type.

Red Chinese

Q: Admiral, recently—I think when you addressed the House Armed Services Committee—you mentioned that the Red Chinese will soon be able to employ intermediate- and medium-range ballistic missiles. Now we're currently in the process of negotiating with the Soviet Union for possible strategic weapons limitations. If we do this, in view of the fact that the Chinese are apparently reaching a missile stature, will this make us vulnerable to the Chinese if we reduce our missiles?

Admiral: I don't think so, because the reductions would probably not be of sufficient scope to create such a situation in the decade of the '70s. Certainly this balance, which will become more complex when the Chinese—or any third country for that matter—develops a similar capability, or a significant capability, becomes more difficult to work out. But just let me assure you that this will be watched very carefully; it [the Chinese build-up] does add a complexity to this strategic balance.

Nuclear Submarines

Q: I think that there's been a report recently also that the Red Chinese may be building nuclear submarines. Is there anything to that?

Admiral: Well, this was reported in the paper. The Red Chinese probably could build nuclear submarines. There's no question about the fact that they're improving their submarine navy as well as their service ship navy, and I think that it is highly likely that, in the future, they will build a nuclear-powered submarine, because, basically, you can't stop technological development. You can't legislate against that.

Q: Admiral, turning to our own forces, for just a moment, there has been a great deal of outcry—hue and cry if you will—in the press about a lessening of discipline within the United States Armed Forces through several of the Services' "personalization" policies. Do you, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and do the Joint Chiefs, feel this is actually happening?

Admiral: Let me start at the very beginning on this problem of discipline. I think there has been a lessening of discipline across the board in the United States. Since World War II, it's been more or less smart to criticize and ridicule anyone in authority. It makes no difference whether it happens to be the parents or the schoolteachers or the policemen (who today are called "pigs"), or the mayor or the governor or even the President of the United States; if one has a position of authority, he is immediately subject to ridicule. In that sense, there has been a Nationwide, I think, breakdown of discipline.

Divisive Factors

Now when one zeros in on the armed forces, I think it is true that we have been involved in a war which has been a very difficult one and has certainly caused divisive factors to be developed in the country. In general, I think that there is a large segment of the public that always sympathizes with the young man who is being disciplined by military command, and consequently, this, itself, has made the exercise of discipline more difficult.

There is another aspect of maintaining discipline in the armed services, mainly in that a very large number of the young men who have been fighting the war are draftees, and consequently, they naturally look upon their term of service as being essentially temporary. In other words, they do not have any particular allegiance to the Service to which they belong; they look at it as simply a transient experience. This in effect, tends to reduce their motivation to comply with orders and rules.

Courageous and Magnificent

On the other side of the picture, I think that one must recognize the fact that the fighting done by our young men in South Vietnam has been under the most adverse circumstances and has been really most courageous and magnificent—particularly in view of the fact that they realize that the public at large at home is not in sympathy with what they are doing. I mentioned the other day that, almost daily in Southeast Asia, we have young American boys who are committing acts of courage and performing in such a way that, had it been during World War II for instance, when we had total public support of the war, they

(Continued On Page 5)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: John R. German

Published weekly by American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).

STATE BONUSES

(Continued From Page 1)

"The Diamond State"

Citizens of Delaware who apply for that State's bonus payment must have resided in the State for at least 12 months immediately prior to entry into military service. Active duty to qualify must have been performed between Aug. 5, 1964, and a date which is determined to be the end of the Vietnam Conflict. Applicants must have had 90 days of active duty between the dates specified above.

Bonus payment will be figured at the following rates: $15 for each month of Stateside service, up to a maximum of $225; $20 for each month of foreign service, up to a maximum of $300. Payment to a veteran or his beneficiary may not exceed $300 except in the event a veteran dies during service, in which case his beneficiary will be paid the added sum of $300; or if a veteran has a 60 per cent or greater Service-connected disability, he shall be entitled to a payment of $300 regardless of his length of service.

Information and forms may be obtained from: State of Delaware, Veterans Service Division, 618 N. Union Street, Wilmington, Del., 19805.

"The Prairie State"

To qualify for the Illinois State bonus, individuals must have served on active duty on or after Jan. 1, 1961, and must have been awarded the Vietnam Service Medal. Another requirement is residence in the State for at least 12 months immediately prior to entering the military. The bonus is set at $100.

However, a beneficiary of an Illinois serviceman who was killed in Vietnam or who dies from Vietnam Service-connected causes may receive a bonus payment of $1,000.

For information and application forms, write: Illinois Veterans Commission, Vietnam Compensation Fund, 221 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill., 62705.

"The Pelican State"

Louisiana has passed a bonus law, but no payments will be made until after the end of hostilities in Vietnam. Requirements are: individual must have served in the Vietnam combat area between Jul. 1, 1958, and a date which is determined to be the end of hostilities and must have been a resident of the State at time of entry into military service. The bonus payment will be $250 regardless of length of service.

The State's law includes two provisions for the payment to be made to survivors of servicemen. In the event an eligible serviceman or veteran dies after entitlement to the bonus and prior to payment, his survivors may receive the payment. The law also authorizes the payment of $1,000 to survivors of a servicemen whose death is the result of military service in the Vietnam combat area.

For further information and to put a claim on file, write: Louisiana Department of Veterans Affairs, Vietnam Bonus Division, 4th Floor, Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, La., 70801.

"The Bay State"

Applicants for the Massachusetts bonus must have had six months of active duty between Jul. 1, 1958, and prior to a date to be announced as the end of the Vietnam Conflict and must have been a legal resident for at least six months immediately prior to entering the military service.

Career military personnel must have had six months residence in the State prior to Jul. 1, 1958, to qualify. The bonus payments will be $300 to those who served in the Vietnam theater and $200 to all others.

In the event of the death of a serviceman or veteran, his survivors may receive the payment. For information and forms, contact: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Treasurer, Bonus Divi-

(Continued On Page 4)

WHAT GENERATION GAP? Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird enters into a tournament of playful jostling with two young men representing his home State of Wisconsin during the 26th annual visit to the Pentagon July 27 by the American Legion Boys Nation. Sec. Laird later gave a serious talk to more than 100 young men in the group representing the 50 States. The youths are Alan D. Deda, left, of Oshkosh, and Jon E. Willman of Manitowoc. Other speakers were Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, and Daniel Z. Henkin, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). (DoD Photo by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN)

STATE BONUSES

(Continued From Page 3)

sion, Room 227, State House, Boston, Mass., 02133.

"The Flickertail State"

Service personnel applying for the North Dakota bonus must have had at least 60 days of active duty between Aug. 5, 1964, and a date determined to be the end of hostilities in Vietnam and must have been a legal resident of the State for at least six months prior to entering the Service.

Bonus payments will be calculated at the rate of $12.50 for each month of Stateside service and $17.50 for each month of foreign duty. The law provides that if a member of the armed forces dies on active duty during the period specified, his beneficiary will receive an amount of not less than $600.

For further information and details as well as application forms, write: The Adjutant General, Bismarck, N.D., 58501.

"The Keystone State"

Military men and women applying for the Pennsylvania bonus must have served on active duty in Vietnam, be eligible for the Vietnam Service Medal, and have entered active duty from the State. The duty must have been between Jul. 1, 1958, and a date determined to be the end of hostilities in Vietnam.

Payments will be figured at the rate of $25 for each month of service in Vietnam, including time spent in a military hospital as the result of wounds received in Vietnam.

Maximum payment will be $750 to living veterans and $1,000 to eligible beneficiaries of veterans who died of wounds or a disease contracted in Vietnam as the result of service.

For further information and application forms, write: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Vietnam Conflict Compensation Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa., 17101.

"The Coyote State"

South Dakota's bonus law restricts payment to individuals who served in Vietnam between Jul. 1, 1958, and Aug. 4, 1964, or who have had 90 days of active service after Aug. 5, 1964, and a date to be announced. Applicants must have been a resident of the State for six months immediately preceding entry into the armed forces.

Bonus payment will be figured at the rate of $20 for each month actually spent in Vietnam, and $10 for each month of service elsewhere in the world, with limits of $360 for individuals with no Vietnam service and $500 for those with a combination of Vietnam service and other service.

For further information, contact: Director of South Dakota Veterans Department, Old Post Office Building, Pierre, S.D., 57501.

"The Green Mountain State"

Vermont's bonus is restricted to those who served on active duty in an enlisted grade. The service must have been between Aug. 5, 1964, and a date to be announced, and individuals must have resided in the State prior to entering military service. Payment will be made at the rate of $10 for each month of service, not to exceed a total of 12 months.

The State's law makes provision for the payment of the bonus to the spouse or next of kin of an enlisted man or women who dies while on active duty.

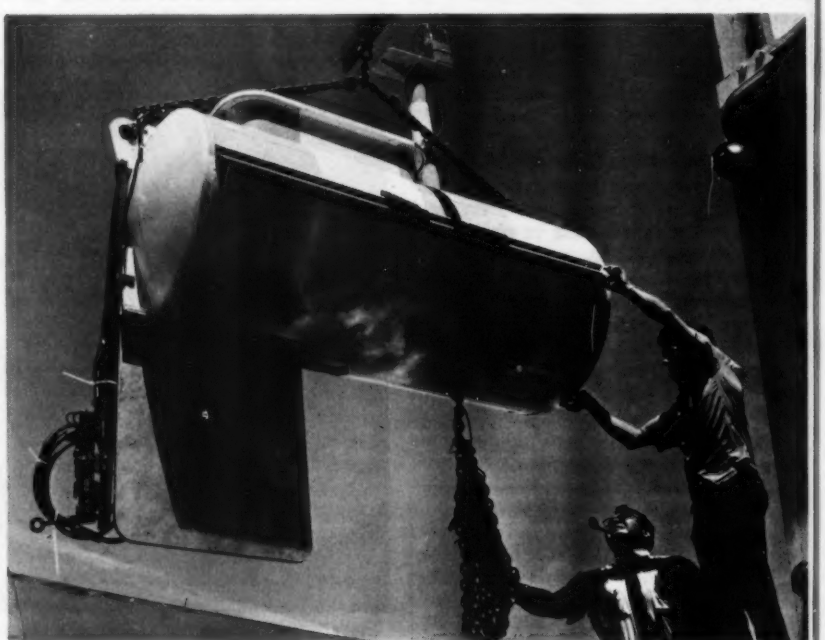
For information and forms, write: Military Department of Veterans' Affairs, State Veterans' Affairs Office, City Hall, Montpelier, Vt., 05601.

Other Benefits

Almost every State in the Union has made special provisions for members of the armed forces and veterans. Some offer training for men and women returning home after military service, others have reduced tuition rates in State colleges for the children of deceased or disabled servicemen and veterans.

These benefits are too numerous to cover in this feature.

Service personnel offices keep informed on State and Federal benefits for members of the armed forces. Or, servicemen might write to any one of several National veterans organizations in their State for information.



AID TO WATER TESTING. An ecology data buoy, now anchored in San Francisco Bay and called an Eco Buoy, takes hourly readings of water temperature, electrical conductivity and oxygen content—the three important indicators of water quality. Developed by Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., the Eco Buoy will be proposed to State and Federal agencies charged with water pollution control if month-long tests prove successful. (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. Photo)

TELEVISION INTERVIEW

'. . . one must recognize the fact that the fighting done by our young men in South Vietnam has been done under the most adverse circumstances and has been really most courageous and magnificent. . .'

ADMIRAL MOORER

(Continued From Page 2)

would have found their names on the front pages of the leading newspapers.

Today it's very difficult to get any publicity at all; even when a man wins a Medal of Honor—unless he says, for instance, that if he hadn't been smoking pot he never would have won it or something like that. **That's good for a big headline.**

More Knowledgeable

We do not recognize these young men for what they've done. They, in my view —and remembering World War II, in particular—the young men today, are more knowledgeable, they are more capable, they are more mature, and they are better fighting men than we had 30 years ago.

Q: Let's pursue that line of questioning and draw it to its logical conclusion: do you think that the attitude of the American public, which is at this very time anti-military, has anything to do with the lessening of discipline or even morale in the armed forces?

Admiral: Certainly, because I think that any man, whether he is in uniform or out of uniform, likes to feel that what he's doing, whatever that happens to be, is looked upon with approval by his countrymen. It is rather discouraging, particularly when one is faced with a task which involves the risk of his life, to note that, whereas he is fighting essentially for his country, many of his countrymen do not support what he's doing, and do not support him as an individual. So, this has a very significant effect on discipline over-all. People just react that way. If they are in a group, and it's united, and everyone is marching toward the same goal, everyone does his best to reach that goal. If on the other hand, he feels that very few people support the achievement of the goal, then naturally, he is not motivated as well. That's what it amounts to.

Crash Drug Program

Q: Admiral, something that's really along the same line: just this last week, President Nixon announced a new crash [drug] program with emphasis on the fighting men and he acknowledged that we have a big problem with it. According to which account you read, it is difficult to figure out how big the problem is. You see all kinds of figures. Do we have any idea of how many of our men have a drug problem?

Admiral: First, let me point out that President Nixon emphasized that this was a National program and this business of drug addiction—which I think is a serious problem, a very serious problem throughout the country—was going to receive maximum attention. There is to be an action officer right in the White House, and there have been many other actions taken. The President has requested additional funds.

There are two things involved: One, of course, is the removal of the opportunity to acquire drugs. The second point is the means by which those who have become addicted, can be rehabilitated. Associated with the action the President took, he also issued a directive to the Secretary of Defense, who, in turn, passed this down to the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Service Secretaries, which requires that we start taking immediate action to determine whether an individual has been taking drugs

(Continued On Page 6)

TELEVISION INTERVIEW

(Continued From Page 5)

and then, if he has, to detoxify him for five to seven days before he returns to the United States. Then, having returned to the United States, and if he so chooses, even though his term of enlistment may have expired, he can have access to military hospitals for 30 days, I believe, to assist him in completing his rehabilitation. And then, subsequent to that, such agencies as the Veterans Administration would take over. The next step would be to make frequent examinations during the time that an individual is on duty to determine whether or not he has been exposed to drugs or has taken drugs in any way. And, there are many other programs which are underway, dealing with education and training and trying to point out to the young people of the country—including the young men in Vietnam—the very severe and dire consequences that flow from drug addiction.

Collect Statistics

We are moving ahead to do such things, for instance, as we collect statistice. People make estimates. I read in the paper the other day that 10 per cent of the service personnel took drugs in some form or other. Whether that 10 per cent is exactly accurate, I do not know. We are trying to move out to get a solid data base with respect to just what the situation is. We do know, based on past investigation, that about half of the young men who are taking drugs in the Service have been exposed in one way or another before they actually came on duty. This is why I go back to my original point and say that this is a National program that exists throughout the youth structure in the country.

For that matter, it is not entirely confined to the youth either; it is also a problem for all ages and I think it is one of the most serious problems we have. I can not understand why anyone would expose himself when he realizes the consequences are so dire. I am very happy to see that the President has given this his personal attention, and I can assure you that, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I am going to give a considerable amount of my time and effort to put a stop to it.

Pre-Service Testing?

Q: Sir, you mentioned that past experience has shown that about half of the young men that do turn out to have a drug problem in the Service had some experience with it before they came in. Does this mean that the Services should have a test before a man comes in?

PRESENTING DECORATIONS—Three Distinguished Service Medals were presented to members of the three Services in ceremonies at Headquarters, U.S. European Command by General David A. Burchinal (second from right), Deputy Commander-in-Chief, EUCOM. Receiving the awards in July from left to right, are: Army Major General Walter M. Vann, EUCOM Director of Logistics since 1968; Navy Rear Admiral William E. Kuntz, EUCOM Director of Communications and Electronics since 1968; and Air Force Major General Winton W. Marshall, EUCOM Director of Plans and Policy since 1969. The three awardees are scheduled to leave EUCOM later this summer. (EUCOM Photo by PH2 David W. Macklem, USN)

Admiral: Well now, when I say experiences with drugs, I mean all kinds of drugs. . . . The drug that can be detected, most easily—at least if it has been used recently—is heroin. I am not suggesting that about half of them have been using heroin or hard drugs, as they are described, at all. I am just saying some [of them] experiment—with sniffing glue, smoking marijuana, or some other kind of drug experience. You can argue about whether or not marijuana leads to heroin, and so forth. I do not think anyone really knows the answer to that because, heretofore, it has not been a problem of such proportion; it has always been a problem, and the results are really sad, any way you look at them.

Q: Admiral, are the Services looking towards keeping rehabilitated drug addicts on active duty, or are they really trying to help them and then put them back out on the streets?

Doctors' Decision

Admiral: I think that this is a decision to be made by the doctors. I think if there was any case where rehabilitation can be affected in a reasonable time, certainly this would be a goal. On the other hand, you get into the legal aspects of how long you can extend a man on duty if his time has expired, if his obligation has expired. That is when he becomes a civilian again and then has recourse to such activities as the Veterans Administration or even local drug treatment centers or things of that kind. But certainly the armed services do not want—as some have suggested—to simply dump a large number of drug addicts on the civilian society.

Q: Turning, sir, to something which is of great importance to every man who is on active duty or connected with the military: recently the Joint Chiefs took a stand on a [U.S.] Senate proposition to add $1.7 billion in a military pay raise. Can you explain the Joint Chiefs' position on that?

Balance Problem

Admiral: Yes, I would be happy to. Of course, the Joint Chiefs of Staff also support pay increases for military personnel at every opportunity; but in this particular case, we were faced with a problem of trying to balance out the limited funds. During the peak of the Vietnam War—around 1968, when we had

the Tet Offensive, the general budget guidance under which we operated was—buy for attrition and not buy for modernization. This has resulted in a situation today, where the armed services find themselves with much equipment that needs replacing and modernizing. If there were no ceiling on the amount of money in the defense budget, then, of course, the JCS would never have taken this position. But, this $1.7 billion is going to come out of equipment. In other words, the only way that that money can be made available is to reduce other types of expenditure in the defense budget, because we will have a total expenditure limit, and we prefer, then, that this pay raise be stretched out into "out" years [those years in which major massive defense equipment expenditures are not proposed or requested] rather than simply be absorbed during the 1972 budget. I do not know whether I made this point clear, but we were not confident at all that we were going to get that money. In other words, we were more confident that we were simply going to be told to eat it—in other words, to get it by some other source, and we just felt that this would reduce combat readiness—particularly in the "out" years—to the point that it was not to the best interests of the United States.

Problem with Discipline

Q: Sir, that brings up what seems to me to be a paradox. You mentioned earlier that there is a problem with discipline, which I do not think anybody denies. Yet at the same time, the armed services are trying to make a military career more attractive, moving towards a volunteer Service. It seems that these things are at loggerheads: you try to improve conditions and make things as easy as you can, as attractive as possible, and at the same time you have to have discipline. How do you resolve that?

Admiral: I do not think that [the Services] are in conflict as you suggest, because, in the first place, I feel that anyone who has a responsibility for managing personnel in uniform must take into account the changing habits, customs, desires and so on, of our society, and, therefore, just because we did something before is not a reason for doing it today. On the other hand, I think you get down to the point that a military organization, of course, is not a Democracy, and in a military organization, those of us who wear the uniform of our country, sacrifice certain freedoms, or rights, or privileges—I don't care what you call them—but we sacrifice certain liberties, so that the people who are not in uniform can have these freedoms. That is what military life is all about, and that is why it is called a Service. It is not a business; it is a military service—provided you are serving your country. Now, so far as the business of type of dress and so on, I think that it is mandatory, for many reasons, that we insist that all personnel be neat and clean in the first place.

Secondly, so far as discipline is concerned—any relaxation of what has been the personal rules of conduct in the past—any relaxation of these rules, must be judged against what it does to discipline in terms of the carrying out of orders in time of combat. Because the failure to carry out orders and the failure to have discipline in a tight tactical situation can result, not only in the loss of the life of the individual who fails to carry out the orders, but also in the loss of lives of all his shipmates, or his platoon-mates or his squadron-mates, as the case may be. So I do not feel that any rules should be relaxed if they, in fact, degrade discipline.

Discipline Responsibility

Q: The responsibility for a great deal of discipline, especially in a combat situation, and particularly in a small, jungle-war type of situation, falls to a great extent to the junior officers and the junior NCOs. Do you feel that we have a problem within our combat arms, with junior officers and junior NCOs not making an effort to maintain discipline and training?

Admiral: I think that the junior officer

(Continued On Page 8)

LAST COMMAND. Admiral William F. Bringle, USN, right, bids farewell to Admiral Waldemar F. A. Wendt, USN, following change of command ceremonies at the U.S. Embassy in London. Adm. Bringle succeeds Adm. Wendt as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe, and U.S. Commander, Eastern Atlantic. Adm. Wendt retired June 30 after 42 years of service.
(Official U.S. Navy Photo)

TELEVISION INTERVIEW

(Continued From Page 7)

of today is certainly subjected to tremendous responsibility, in light of the fact that he is dealing not only with military problems but with the social problems that we have been discussing—for instance, the drug problem, the disregard, in general, for any kind of authority—some people call it permissiveness or what have you. Some people suggest that the youngster was not raised right in the first place—you know, "spare the rod and spoil the child" type-of-thing. But, whatever the cause, I think the young officer of today is faced with tremendous responsibility, particularly when he gets out on his own on a long patrol or something of that kind. I think he has also found it more difficult, due to the point I made awhile ago about the rapid turnover of people. I mean, one year maximum time of [combat] duty and two years total in Service, which has been the rule in most cases for ground combat. That is where most of the problem has arisen.

More Time and Experience

I think that faced with this difficulty, it appears that they—the young officers—have not exercised, in all cases and in special cases, the discipline that others might think should be exercised. As I say, I recognize the problem they are having and think that they just need more time and experience—which they haven't had during the Vietnam conflict. I still come back to the point that the basic American boy [who] grows up to be a junior officer or sergeant—or private for that matter—is still solid as a rock.

Q: Do you think that at high defense levels we are making a move to retain these experienced junior officers—the ones who are making an effort to ensure responsibility and discipline within the Services?

Admiral: Yes. In terms of pay increase, of course, and in terms of additional housing, all the Services are involved with larger housing programs and things of that kind. I think we are doing everything we can, in a material way, to make the Service more attractive and make it more comparable to civilian life. On the other hand, the individual must be appreciated by his countrymen, if you really want to get the kind of performance you are talking about.

MONUMENT TO HONOR LATE CONGRESSMAN

Congressman Rivers greets Medal of Honor winners at dedication ceremonies of the Hall of Heroes at Pentagon, May 14, 1968. The late Congressman often referred to members of the U.S. Armed Forces as "My People." (Official DoD Photo)

Admirers of the late Congressman L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, former Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee for several years, are raising funds to erect a monument in his honor at Charleston, S.C.

General Mark W. Clark, (USA, Ret.), president emeritus of The Citadel, is chairman of a committee of distinguished citizens who will commission the preparation of the monument, ensure its proper placement, and raise the funds with which to underwrite the project.

Gen. Clark said, "We want all who admired this great American to have an opportunity to contribute to the monument. Large contributions will be welcomed. However, we hope for thousands of small donations from those whom Mendel affectionately called, 'My People.' "

According to Gen. Clark, the monument will be an exquisite bust of Mr. Rivers on a substantial, but simple, pedestal. It will be the only monument in what Gen. Clark termed, "A beautiful little park in the heart of Old Charleston."

The park and the monument will be enclosed with handsome fencing with an open gate. Artists and architects are already at work on the monument.

A formal Nationwide solicitation of gifts for the monument will be made later this summer. In the meantime, donations of any amount will be welcomed. Gifts should be mailed to Rivers Monument, Charleston, S.C. 29401.

Funds remaining after monument expenses have been paid will be placed in one of several scholarships already established in memory of Congressman Rivers.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $2.00 additional for foreign mailing.
☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 483-777/V-4

eroes
rmed
hoto)

rmer
ising

hair-
ration
ch to

n op-
med.
el af-

livers
Gen.

open

later
Gifts

n one